RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1849.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE STATES. THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED, and the states of the constitution of the constitution and the constitution a

## THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD |" J. J. Riggsbee, Auctioneer of Chat-IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD IS published weekat Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. In a instance will the paper be sent, unless the money for same shall accompany the order. Subscribers, and abers, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can h so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for sums will be promptly transmitted.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines, will be serted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for ech subsequent insertion; those of greater length in pro-portion. Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements will charged twenty-five per cent, higher than the above Bank Divid's-B'k Cape Fear, ntes. A reasonable deduction will be made to those who elvertise by the year.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

## COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, November 23, 1849. To SEATON GALES, and WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Esqs. Editors of Raleigh Register and North Carolina

GENTLEMEN: The Report of the Comptroller of Public Accounts for the fiscal year ending 31st Oct. 1849, is herewith sent, with the request that you will ive the same one insertion in your respective papers. I am, very respectfully your ob't. serv't, CHAS. MANLY.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Raleigh, November 25, 1849. SIR: In obedience to an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, passed at the Session of 836 and '7, entitled " An Act concerning the Comproller's Office," I have the honor to hand you herewith a Report, exhibiting the receipts and disbursements at the Public Treasury of North Carolina. from the 1st day of November 1848, to the 31st Oc-

ober '49 inclusive. I have the honor to be, with great respect, Your obedient servant, WM. F. COLLINS, Comptroller. His Excellency, CHARLES MANLY, Governor of North Carolina.

CHARLES L. HINTON, Treasurer of Literary Fund, the President and Directors of the Literary Fund.

Nov. 1. To balance due President and Directors of Literary Fund of North

Carolina, on the 1st day of November, Cash rec'd as entries of vacant land, 1,061 44 W. H. Jones, Cash'r of Bank of Cape Fear, as dividend on 5322 shares of Stock held in said Bank by Literary 15,966 00

Win. Dawsom, Auc'r of Craven county, his Auction tax. Jno. M. Rose, Auc'r of Cumberland County. ec. Entries of vacant Land, Tavern tax Sheriff of Cherokee Coun-Andrew Joyner, President Roanoke

Navigation Company, Dividend, No. 18 on 500 shares of stock, Wm. Smith, Auct'r New Hanover county, his Auction account 1847 and Talcot Burr, Auct'r of New Hanover

county, his account, 819. Entries of vacant Land anuary. Wm. H. Jones, Cash'r of the Bank of Cape Fear, as dividend of 4 per cent declared in 5027 shares of stock held in said Bank, Gov. Manly Pres't Ex-Officio of the Literary Board as Interest on Bonds of

the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, endorsed by the State and held by said Board, Gov. Manly Pres't Ex-Officio Literary Board as Interest on Bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company collected on Bonds held by said Board, and endorsed by the State, Gov. Manly Pres't Ex-Officio of the Literary Board as Interest collected on

Bond held by said Board against Wake Forest College, Gov. Manly Pres't ExOfficio of the Literary Board, as Interest collected on Loan made to Floral College, A. M. Campbell auct'r his acct. of auction tax for 1847-8,

Feb. Entries of vacant land, March. Entries of vacant land, April. Entries of vacant land, George W. McNeill, Treas. Cape Fear Navigation Co., being dividend on 650 shares of stock held in Cape Fear Nav. Co., by the President and Directors of Literary Fund,

May. Entries of vacant land Willam H. Jones, Cash'r. of Bank of Cape Fear, being dividend on 5,322 shares of stock held in said Bank of Cape Fear by Literary Board, G. W. McNeill, Treas. Cape Fear Navigation Co., being dividend of I per ct. on 650 shares of stock held in said Company by the President and Directors of Literary Fund,

June. Entries of vacant Land Andrew Joyner, Pres't of the Roanoke Navigation Company, being amount of the 19th Dividend of the Roanoke Navigation Company on 500 shares of slock held by the Literary Fund, July. Entries of vacant Land

Gov. Manly Pres't Ex-Officio Literary. Board, being Interest on bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, held by the Literary Board, Gov. Manly Pres't Ex-Officio Literary Board being Interest collected on the Bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, held by the Lit-Gov. Manly Pres't Ex-Officio of the Literary Board, being Interest collected on Loan to Floral College, bond

held by Literary Board, Gov. Manly Pres't Ex-Officio of the Granville county for the support of the Deaf and Dumb School, Charles Dewey Cash'r of the Bank of the State, being a dividend declared on 5027 shares of Stock held in said Bank

by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, 21,364.75 ing. Entries of vacant land land and and 115 71 Gov. Manly, President ex-officio Lit-etary B'd, being am't rec'd from Rowan county for support of Deaf and Dumb School,

150 00 Sheriffs as tax on retailers of spirituous Charles Manly, Gov'r and Pres't ex-officio of the Literary Board, being 339 67

amount paid by Sheriff of Moore Co., for said county in support of Deaf and Dumb School, 10 75 00 miles Sundry Sheriffs, being tax on retailers of spirituous liquors, et. Entries of vacant land, Tayern tax Sh'ff Caldwell,

E. W. Wilkings, Auc. of Cumberl'd county. A. M. Campbell, do. do. S. W. Tillinghast, do. do. " Michael Crawley, Auct'r of New Han-Henry J. Green, Auc'r of Craven coun-" L. W. Peck. Auet'r of Wake county,

\$241,600 98 RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS. Balance on hand Nov. 1, '48, \$136,212 69 Entries of Vacant Land, 6,782 80 52,040 00 " of the State, 21,364 76 Int. on Ral. & Gas. R. R. Bonds, 9,153 00 " Wilmington do. 8,100 00 Cape Fear Navn'. Dividends, 1,300 00 Support of Deaf and Dumb School, 375 00 Floral College-Int. on loan, 120 00 Wake Forest-612 40 Roanoke Navigation Dividends, 1,750 00 Tavern Tax rec'd from Sheriffs, 3,117 04 Auction Tax,

\$241,600 98 CR. Nov. By eash paid Gov. Graham's warrant as President ex-officio of the Literary Board to defray expense of the members of said Board on a visit to Swamp Lands, 31 25 The following counties for Common Schools: Ashe County, 660 03 Beaufort, 947 67 Bladen, 604 54 872 22 Buncombe, 454 00 303 90 474 79

Caldwell, Cherokee, Chowan. Cleveland, Columbus, Cumberland. Davidson, Edgecomb, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Hyde Iredell, Jones,

Lenoir, Macon, Martin. Mecklenburg, Moore, Spring div'd 1848, Moore, Fall Nash, Nash, do 1848, New Hanover. Northampton, Onslow. Orange,

Pasquotank, Person, Randolph. Rockingham, Spring 1848, Rockingham, Fall 1848, Sampson, Spring do Sampson, Rowan. Rutherford.

Wake, Washington, Wayne, Wilkes, Spring 1848, Wilkes, Fall Richmond, Warren, Cabarrus,

35 39

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750 00

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612 40

650 00

195 62

150 00

Caswell, Lincoln. McDowell Dec'r. Cherokee, Chatham, Greene, Haywood,

Montgomery, Pitt. Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Brunswick. Camden. Carteret,

60 00 Craven. Currituck Wm. D. Cook Superintendent of the 415 78 Deaf and Dumb, part of his compen-220 88 201 52 Wm. D. Cook, part of his compensation as Supt. Deaf and Dumb,

Silas Burns making Franklin Rod for Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Wm. M. Morrison Sec. of the Literary Board, to defray expenses of the Literary Board. Henry D. Turner for record Book for the Literary Board,

1849 Burke county Com. Schools, Spring 15,966 00 Jan'y. 1848, Burke do Sp'g do Fall do Davie do 44 Davie 64 Sp'g do Fall do Gates Gates 105 17 Henderson Henderson Fall do Yancy " Sp'g do Yancy " Fall do Catawba" Fall do 1,000 00

Wm. D. Cook Superintendant Deaf and Dumb School, part of his compensation as Superintendent R. Mast, Pres't Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike Company, being am't collected on the sales of untenanted land in the counties of Caldwell and Ashe, as appropriated by Act of Assembly, ratified 18th Jan. 1847, as part of the State's subscription for said Road, Feb. Th. J. Lemay, Treas'r of the N. C. Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, being the sum appropriated by an Act of the last Gen'l Assmbly, entitled " An act amendatory and supplemental to an act passed at the last session of the Gen'l Assembly, entitled

an Act to provide suitable buildings for the comfortable accommodation of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind of this State," ratified 27th Jan. 1849, for furnishing the building and for other purposes, March Th. J. Lernay, Treas. N. C. institution for Deaf and Dumb, being am't of annual apprepriation for the same, Th. J. Lemay, Treas, being am forderdered to be paid by the Trustees from the special appropriation made at the last session of the General Assembly 4,000 00 Tyrrell county Common Schools,

C. C. Raboteau in part for printing the Laws and forms for Common Schools. L. C. Manly Sec'y of the Literary Board to defray expenses of the Literary Board for three months, and have Thomas J. Lemay, his bill for adverti-Atkin & Damond for advertising distri-bution of Common School fund,

April. Tyrrel county Common Schools,

" John W. Johnson for copying 4 maps of the Swamp Lands by order Literary E. B. Freeman Clerk of the Supreme

Court being cost incurred in suits in-stituted by the Literary Board against Maj. Jno. Clark, R. P. Finch Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake county as costs incurred in suit instituted by the Literary Board against John Beckwith, May. Beaufort county Com-

mon Schools, Cleaveland Franklin Granville Guilford Hyde Pitt Rowan Stanly Tyrrell

673 30

330 52

1191 75

1233 97

1391 96

1665 02

1189 48

1288 90

346 77

556 60

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583

Columbus Sp'g div'd 1848 Columbus Fall do do Columbus Sp'g do 1849 Camden Cumberland Jones Lenoir

Mecklenburg Montgomery Onslow Orange Person Randolph Robeson Warren Wayne Iredell Martin Washington Caldwell McDowell

Pasquotank Thos. J. Lemay, Treasurer of the Trus-tees of the Deaf and Dumb School from the fund for the support of the Deaf and Dumb School, George Little, to defray expenses of Literary Board for attending sale of

Swamp Lands. William H. Mayhew, printing done by order of the Literary Board, H. Dimmock, printing done by order of Literary Board C. C. Raboteau, printing Laws and Forms in relation to Common Schools,

C. C. Raboteau, printing pamphlet re-

turns to Common Schools, une. Ashe County Common Schools, Cabarrus Caswell Cherokee Chowan Carrituck Greene Hertford Lincoln Nash New Hanover

Richmond Wilkes Stokes Thos. H. Smith, Cl'k of Hyde Sup. Court of Law, being cost incurred in a suit against Major John Clark, by Literary Board,

Editor of Edenton Sentinel, for adver-1079 15 tis'g sale of Swamp Lands, R. L. Myers, his bill for services and July. Th. J. Lemay, Treas. of Trustees

for Deaf and Dumb School, for the support of the Institution. L. C. Manly, Sec'y of Lit. Board, to defray expenses of Lit. Board for the quarter ending 30th June, 1849, W. W. Holden, his print'g bill against Lit. Board.

792 00 Anson Co. Com. Schools. Buncombe Chatham Halifax Haywood Yancy Aug. Carteret 369 00 407 00 Duplin

Th. J. Lemay, Treas. heing for support and management of Deaf & Dumb Sch'l, Seaton Gales, printing by order of Lit. Sept. Th. J. Lemay, Treas'r of Trustees 243 00 for Deaf & Dumb Asylum, being part of special appropriation made at the last Gen'l Assembly. Rutherford County Common Schools, Henderson

561 50 312 00 Oct. Anson 619 07 720 00 279 00 608 81 226 59 Washington J. D. Latham, for sundry services rendered in relation to Swamp Lands, 531 18 L. C. Manly, See'y to Lit. Board, to

defray expenses of Lit. Board for the quarter ending 30th Sept. 1849, 162 00 \$116,893 42 124,707 56

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS. Support of Common Schools, Support of Deaf and Dumb. Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike Road 1.200 0 Expenses Literary Board, &c., 1,679 04 1,500 00 Superintendant Deaf and Dumb, Silas Burns for do., 65 00 iquiscissiff h. stee I amen't amen't 116,893 42

55 North stidigles and man I have been 124,707 56

(To be continued.) \$241,600 98 Col. Weller, who has been superseded by Colonel

The endowments of the University of Oxford are about £130,000 per annum, and of Cambridge Oxford have within their patronage 463 livings, the annual value of which is £138,900; those in the gift £110,000. Besides, the University and Colleges of 50 00 Oxford have within their patronage 463 livings, the

annual value of which is £138,900; those in the gift under the negative of a total suspension from his office by the rules of our Church.

The Gazette says Tom Ewing is "a self-made man." We are glad to hear it, for we should be our ministers are forbid to marry with rightful pub-The Gazette mays Tom Ewing is "a self-made our ministers are forbid to marry with rightful publication of bans; a privilege which a million of our sorry to think that such a compound of venality, cortellow professors in America now enjoy; whose an ruption and political rascality, came in the right line.

15 00

The Gazette mays Tom Ewing is "a self-made our ministers are forbid to marry with rightful publication of bans; a privilege which a million of our fellow professors in America now enjoy; whose an are the emetics, letters containing remittances are 371 64 of descent from the first Adam.

THE SCOTCH-IRISH OF NORTH CAROLINA. senters in America until it was taken from us by this. Whatever disposition may be made of the slavery Protestant community which has emigrated to this country from the northern counties of Ireland. The name is peculiar to this country. In Ireland these emigrants are known as Scotchmen—for their blood has never been mingled with that of the Irish. Scotchmen and Scotch-Irishmen are both of Scotch Scotchmen and Scotch-Irishmen are both of Scotch Irish of North Caroline, the following decument is a still more noble.

The term Scotch-Irish designates that part of our seech you, therefore, to restore us back to the enjoyning, there is still a pressing necessity for a convention of the Southern States, to take counsel together in common with our neighboring provinces. Let us not, we entreat, be the only persons to whom it is denied."

However creditable this paper is to the good sense and good temper of the Scotch Irish of North Caroline, the following decument is a still more noble. ancestry—the one came to this country through Ireland—the other came directly from Scotland. Before the Revolution, two waves of these emigrants
met in North Carolina. One came by the way of

The next Congress will be called upon to give a

Territorial Government to New Mexico; Texas has 405 00 Charleston, South Carolina, up the valleys of the was a member of the Charlotte town Convention in Territory, which, at no distant day, must be erected 541 00 Pedee and Wateree; the other came from Pennsyl- 1775-a man whose advice was much sought, and into a new State; and no one can doubt that the Free-

341 00 dants are to be found chiefly in the counties of Gran-562 00 ville, Orange, Caswell, Alamance, Rockingham, 583 00 Guilford, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, and Lin-668 00 coln. Although we must lament that many individ-288 00 uals have departed from the faith and discipline of 251 00 their fathers, yet the large majority of the Scotch-161 25- Irish of North Carolina still adheres to that Church 318 00 for which their fathers prayed and fought and died.
215 00 The experiment in self-government of these Uni-306 00 ted States is not yet finished. Into our political 802 00 cauldron are constantly pouring elements from every 778 00 country in Europe-social elements as diverse as the 233 00 features, language, and costumes of those who bring 375 00 them. Were the faith and practice of the Scotch-962 00 Irish more widely disseminated, no lover of this coun-310 00 try need to fear the result of our experiment. For, 393 00 without disparagement to any of their worthy co-la-1317 00 bourers in the Revolution, it may be safely asserted 493 00 that the elements which the Scotch-Irish have intro-753 00 duced into our social compact, are among its most 563 00 healthful ingredients. In civil matters they claimed 589 00 for the governed the right to settle the form of their 576 00 government; they inculcated submission to the estab-

622 50 lished authority when properly exercised, and they 867 00 demanded the abrogation of all privileges to classes 398 00 in society, whether civil or religious. In religion 236 00 they taught that it must be pure and undefiled before 306 00 God and man; they asserted that the Bible alone 286 00 should have supremacy over the conscience, and that 453 00 each man had a right to worship God as his con-635 00 science directed. How early and how earnest the Scotch-Irish of North Carolina were in the cause of the colonies, history has fully set forth. They freely contributed their fortunes, and fearlessly sacrificed 500 00 their lives to maintain unstained their most sacred honour. Of their anxiety to secure among themselves the blessings of the sanctuary and school-house, 300 00 Dr. Foote has recorded many interesting proofs in his valuable Sketches of North Carolina. But history 34 25 has hitherto wanted the means for accurately determining the share which the Scotch-Irish have had 18 15 in diffusing and settling the principles on which the State system of North Carolina has been founded.

It is now settled beyond a doubt that the Scotch-Irish of North Carolina did set forth a Declaration of 50 00 Independence in May, 1775. But we must not re-444 00 gard this declaration as a sudden burst of enthusiasm, called forth by the news from Boston and Lexing-725 00 ton. The colonists of North Carolina, especially 212 00 those in Western Carolina, had for many years suf 319 00 fered great burdens from unjust laws unrighteously 682 00 executed. In 1771 the Regulators were contending for what are now very plain rights. There were un-330 00 ruly spirits among them who disgraced their cause; 377 00 but very many sympathized who could not then go the length of open resistance, and were frightened by the excesses of the lewder sort of the Regulators. But when the time came, the Scotch-Irish showed 658 00 that they too had severely felt the burdens which the 652 00 Regulators had attempted too soon to throw off. Laws 378 00 which were passed at their suggestion immediately 440 00 after the general Declaration of Independence prove 878 00 that they did not co-operate as a body with the Reg-675 00 ulators only for the sake of peace, and full trial of 928 00 protests and remonstrances. Resistance was to them an ultima ratio-one not lightly to be presented, but when once urged, to be maintained to the death. Be-15 00 saw that forbearance was no longer a virtue. The

sides the matter of taxes and fees, the Scotch Irish felt very deeply another oppression, against which also they firmly and with dignity protested until they colony of North Carolina had been laid off in parishes, and each parish was expected to maintain one of what was called the Orthodox elergy of the Church of England. The State of society must be almost 500 00 Utopian, in which the union between Church and State will prove to be any thing but an ahomination. How very unjust it was in North Carolina may be inferred from the fact, that the Episcopal Church in North Carolina was not able to support a prelate until 1823. The following papers will show the temper with which, for a while, the Scotch-Irish bore this excessive tyranny. To render them fully intelligible, it must be remembered that the act for establishing an orthodox clergy, dated from 1715, and as early as 1711, the colonial assembly passed an act permitting Episcopal clergymen only to solemnize marriages within the colony of North Carolina. When no such clergyman could be procured, a justice of the peace might officiate, provided he handed the fee over to the clergyman of the parish. In 1796, this act was amended so as to legalize the marriages solemnized by the Presbyterian elergy, and to permit them thereafter to perform such ministerial acts upon procuring a special license from the Governor, and securing " to the minister of the Church of England. having a care of any parish, the fees for all marriages in such parish, if he do not refuse to perform the service thereof." The paper first quoted below, is a remonstrance against this amending act as implying a censure of the Presbyterian clergy. The passing of this act assumed that otherwise all marriages solemnized by Presbyterians were illegal-that the children born of such marriages were illegitimate, and had no right to any property that might come in virtue thereof. The Scotch-Irish loved their ministers too well to submit to such imputations. The act for establishing Vestries was passed in 1764. It provided a vestry of twelve freeholders in every parish in North Carolina; compelled all freeholders to vote for such vestrymen on every Easter Monday, or forfeit twenty shillings; and forbade any Episcopalian or dissenter, from declining to serve as a vestryman by a penalty of "three pounds-proclamation money."

date. William Tryon, to whom they were addressed was the Royal Governor of North Carolina from 1765 13,000 00 "To his Excellency, William Tryon, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over this his Majesty's Province of North Carolina: The Honorable his Ma jesty's Council, and gentlemen of the General Assembly of this Province, the petition of the inhabitants of Tryon County, (new Lincoln, Rutherford, &c,) being of the Presbyterian denomination, humbly showeth that we, your petitioners, humbly conceive that we have been much aggrieved for some years last past by an act concerning murriage : 100

Davis's Revisal, printed at Newbern in 1773, con-

tains all the laws here complained of. The papers,

which are now printed for the first time are without

"1. By the preamble, wherein it is set forth that the ministers of our profession, not considering them-Fremont as Mexican boundary commissioner, will selves included, and restrained by the laws hereto-stand a good chance to be U. S. Senator from Cali-fore made and provided, did fraudulently and unlawfornia. It is reported that the party engaged with him in running the line would resign if he were superseded. This would greatly increase the expense of the commission, and all to gratify the spite of scandalous to us, and so injurious to that reputation Gen. Taylor against a brave democratic officer in the we desire always to maintain, has ever been once bebefore obtained among us. The Constitution of our Church in common with our brethren of the Church of England, requires thrice publication. And if any

Exchange. | cestors have enjoyed ever since they settled on this apple dumplings.

From the Presbyterian. | continent. Neither was it ever taken from any dis-The term Scotch-Irish designates that part of our act, of which we now complain. We pray and be- question in connection with the Territory of Califor-

937 00 vania, through the Valley, and the Piedmont coun1107 00 try in Virginia. In North Carolina, their descen1107 try in Virginia. General of North Carolina.

"To his Excellency, William Tryon, Esq. Captain-Gentrict, is clearly proven by the scenes which occurred at the last session of Congress, and the resolutions

"The petition and addresses of the inhabitants of in, humbly showeth,

grievances. case, trusting to your candor and uprightness to re- grous and untiring energies of all should be periled dress our grievances, maintain our rights and privile- in the common strife. Let the South unite in one ges, and prevent all infractions of the same.

county of Mecklenburg. firmly attached to his present majesty and the gov-

from hostile invasions.

"We declare ourselves entitled to have and enjoy all the rights and privileges of his majesty's subjects scheme; but one in which the whole Southern people in Great Britain, to wit, England and Scotland.

"When settled under assurances of liberty and the cured to us by law, by the charter, and by his majes- vent, but much to encourage it. We posses

of the inhabitants are of that profession.

man in this parish his labours would be uscless. of ten shillings each taxable, which is more than ened dangers? Let this plan be adopted, and it will double the charge of Government, and that for pur- as certainly draw down the insolent power of the hing by compulsion.

"We therefore think that, under the present law, the very being of a vestry in this parish will ever be a great grievance. "We conceive ourselves highly injured and ag-

without license or publication of bans. "We think it a grievance that this act imposes

ication of bans by them made, in their own religious assemblies, where the parties are best known. "We declare that the marriage act obstructs the natural and inalienable righ of marriage. \* \* \*

We pray that to those several grievances you will, in your wisdom and goodness, grant that redress which we ask in this legal and constitutional "And we assure your Excellency, &c., that we shall ever be more ready to support that Gov-

ernment under which we find liberty? A copy of this petition was circulated among the nhabitants of Tryon county, who speak of themselves as being "several hundred freemen-Presbyterians, Dutch Lutherans, and Dutch Calvinists"-and as

supporting "two settled ministers-one Presbyterian It may be true that agitations for toleration and freedom of conscience almost always proceed from the oppressed classes, and that history exhibits them as peculiar to no one body of Christians. But the Scotch-Irish of North Carolina have the merit of insisting on the same doctrines when, relieved from oppression, they had become influential in the State, and might have attempted some retaliation for their past grievances. Happily, the papers which prove this fact are still extant, although but lately discovered. Some extracts from them will be given hereafter. But had we no other memorials of the principles and proceedings of our forefathers than those given above, every Presbyterian has abundant reasons to rejoice in them. The clear perception and manly declaraion of rights—the dignified tone of the remonstrance tition, are worthy of great praise, and perhaps are unsurpassed by any contemporaneous paper. C. P.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT OFFICE, November 16, 1849. As a circular has been prepared, in compliance with ion in this city, it will greatly assist in carrying the oblige the Board by furnishing a list of the institutions | Matthew's identity with the mischief makers and diseral agent GEORGE WATTERSON. Secretary W. N. M. Society.

A BALLOON FROZEN. Mr. Gypson and another entleman ascended in a balloon yesterdy week, from Bedford When at an elevation of two miles they got into a cloud of sleet and snow, and the balloon was quickly covered with ice. The gas soon began to expand; but in trying the valve, above and below, it was found to be frozen. In this emergency they applied a knife, and made an incision of twenty-four inches in the silk. The gas issued forth in one consingular to relate, the gas that had passed into the silken globe an invisible vapor rushed out as white as the steam from a steam-engine, such was the effect of the frosty air upon the gas. And thus the eronauts were rescued from the jaws of destruction. They descended safely ... Liverpool Journal.

that they are determined to abolish slavery in the Disthe Province of North Carolina, &c. : to the Honora- of the Conventions of all political parties at the ble Speaker and gentlemen of the House of Burgess- North during the past year. Have we no remedy against such an unconstitutional and lawless outrage upon our rights? Undoubtedly we have. And ought Mecklenburg county, of the Presbyterian denomina- there not to be concert and union in the South in fixing upon that remedy 1. Party should have nothing more to do in this matter, than in resisting the propetition the Legislature of this Province for redress gress of the small pex or the cholera. As we said on a former occasion. "The interests of the whole grievances. On a former occasion. "The interests of the whole We therefore beg leave freely to represent our South are involved in one common struggle; the vigunbroken phalanx. Patriotism should be the altar "We would inform you that there are about one upon which parties should surrender and compromise thousand freemen of us, who hold to the Established their predilections and feelings-the love of country Church of Scotland, able to bear arms, within the should give purity, and dignity and permanency to their movements. A Southern Convention consti-"We declare ourselves faithful and loyal subjects, tuted and governed by these elevated and ennobling principles; swayed by considerations of regard for ernment, ready to defend his majesty's dominions the Union, surpassed only by an intensity of devotion to our dearest rights and honor, and a determined, "We declare ourselves zealous to support govern- yet calm and forbearing intention to defend them, could ment and uphold the courts of justice, that the law not fail to convince our Northern brethren that we may have its free course and operation. And we ap- were at least united;" and it could not fail to check peal to his Excellency, the Governor, how ready and them in their mad and mischievous purposes.

cheerful we were to support government in time of Again-it is now a good time for the South to consult together on the subject of establishing her commercial independence. This is no contracted party are deeply interested; and should be zealously supported, as a Southern measure, by all parties.

Why should not the Southern people be their own quiet and peaceable enjoyment of religious rites, se- exporters and importers? There is nothing to prety's instructions to the lords proprietors, we think it extraordinary advantage of furnishing nearly all the a burthensome taxation to support an Episcopal clergy. articles of export, in the great staples, cotton, corn, "We would by no means cast reflections upon rice and tobacco. We have safe and commodions our sister Church of England. No; let them wor- harbors as well suited to the foreign trade as could ship God, according to their consciences, without be desired. Yet with these natural advantages we molestation from us, We wish on our part, that we employ the merchants of the Northern cities as our may worship God according to our consciences, with- agents in this business. They export our productions and import our articles of consumption; by which "We think it as reasonable that those who hold they are enriched, and still continue to enrich themto the Episcopal Church should pay their clergy selves, at our expense. It is this that has also given without our assistance, as that we who hold to the the North the overwhelming political power and in-Church of Scotland should pay our clergy without fluence, by which she thinks she can with impunity now put her foot upon the neck of the South, and "We now support two settled Presbyterian fetter the hands that have contributed to her opulence ministers in this parish: we therefore think it a and pride and greatness. Is it not time to put an end grievance that the present law makes us liable to be to this unequal state of things? Should we not as still further burthened with taxes to support an Epis- Southern men, thus treated, lay hold upon our own copal clergyman, especially as not one twentieth part | natural advantages, and adopt measures to secure the full enjoyment of them to ourselves and our posteri-"We think that were there an Episcopal clergy- ty? Should we not adopt this certain and wholesome method of breaking that unscrupulous power and in-"We think ourselves aggrieved by the exorbitant fluence which our hitherto suicidal course has built power of the vestry to tax us with the enormous sum | up, and thereby effect our deliverance from the threat-

poses to which we ought by no means to pay any North as the hoisting of a flood-gate lets off the head of swollen waters; and will in the same ratio increase the population and affluence, and power of the South. In such a scheme, North Carolina has a deep inerest. Central as she is along the Atlatic seaboard; possessing a harbor, as safe, commodious, and easy of access as any on the coast; and having under congrieved by the marriage act, and preamble whereof sideration a project which can easily be made to pour scandalizes the Presbyterian clergy, and wrongfully into this port the immensely valuable products of the charges them with celebrating the rites of marriage central and western portions of the State, she may, possibly, by seizing this opportunity, make the town of Beaufort, on our own coast, a great commercial heavy penalties on our clergy, for marrying after pub- city, and lay the foundation of future greatness which will vie with that of the proudest sister of this glori-

> REV. THEOBOLD MATTHEW. We regret that the want of room prevents the publication of the admirable letter of Gov. Lumpkin withdrawing on behalf of the State Temperance Convention of Georgia, that assembled at Marietta last summer, his invitation to Father Matthew to visit that State, in furtherance of the object of his mission to this country. It will be recollected that Mr. Matthew was charged by Loyd Garrison, on his refusing to attend the Anniversary Celebration of Slavery emancipation in the Britisl West India Islands, with being an Abolitionist, and having jointly, with Daniel O'Connel, and some seventy thousand other inhabitants of Ireland, signed an appeal to the Irish residents of this country, to join with the Abolitionists of this country, and to " never cease their efforts, until perfect freedom was granted to the black man, as well as the white." These developments coming to the knowledge of

Judge Lumpkin, about the first of September he wrote to Father Matthew, to know if he still cherished the above sentiments, stating that his capacity for usefulness in the South would depend upon his answer to these questions. After waiting about one month, the Judge received a very brief reply, marked "private." In the meantime he learned that several Temperance Associations had withdrawn their invitations. These however, were withheld until a response to the Judge's inquiries should be received. On the reception of the private note, Gov. Lumpkin again addressed Father Matthew through a friend in Boston, requesting against their violation, and the catholicity of the pe- the removal of the injunction of privacy, or to give some more satisfactory explanation of his views and feelings upon the subject under consideration, reiterating his opinion that a visit to the South, under the circumstances, would be productive of nothing but evil to the cause of Temperance. Up to the 5th of this month, nothing more satisfactory to the public having resolution of the Board of Managers, to be sent to appeared, and the private communication neither denythe principals and teachers of all the colleges, acade- ing the genuineness, or intimating any change of senmies, and public and private schools of the United timent on the part of the Rev. signer, Gov. Lumpkin States, requesting a periodical contribution from the felt constrained, on account of the nearness of his instudents and pupils attached to the same, in aid of the tended visit to the South, to make known the above cirgreat National Monument now in the course of erec- cumstances, to thus publicly withdraw his invitation.

plan into operation if the teachers and others will Lumpkin, leaves not a shadow of doubt of Father of learning and the names of those having charge of turbers of our peace, and that by his tortuous, unmanthem, in their respective towns, counties, &c., and ad- ly, hypocritical, and invasive course on the subject of dress the same to the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, gen-eral agent. GEORGE WATTERSON, gen-nance of every friend of Temperance in the South, and that no good can arise to our cause by the advoeacy of this "wolf in sheep's clothing," and we wish thus publicly to refuse all fraternity with him. Although our principles are dear to us, we are not disposed to welcome auxiliaries who come with the temperance banner in one hand, and the fanatic's torch in the other. S. C. Temperance Businer.

> DIVORCE IN CONNECTION. A clerical gentleman of Hartford attended the House of Representatives last spring to read prayers, and being politely requested to remain seated near the Speaker during the deprocess so alien to his own vocation, and so ch teristic of the legislature of Connecticut, that the re-

Addressed by a Priest to the Legislature of Connecticut.

"For cul-ting all connections famed

Connecticut is fairly named laborated Liwain connect in one; but you was set years Cut those whom I connect in two with danks

Each Legislature seems to say, What you connect-i-cut away."-Calendar.